

HEL TO THE HOME OF LAWYER'S LOVED ONES

Army Officers Issue an Appeal to the American People to Lift the Mortgage—First \$500 from Indianapolis.

Lawton's Men Bring the Body of Their Dead Chief from San Mateo to Manila, Whence It Will Be Brought Here.

State Funeral in the Rotunda of the Capitol Approved by the President—Bill to Grant the Widow \$2,000 Pension.

MANILA, Dec. 20.—S. P. M.—Major-General Lawton's body was brought from San Mateo to Manila this afternoon, his staff and a squadron of cavalry acting as escort. It was found necessary to bridge the river.

The funeral will take place from his late residence here, a mansion formerly occupied by a Spanish general. The body has been placed temporarily in a vault in El Pisco cemetery, where many of the American soldiers have been interred, and a guard of honor will be maintained.

When Mrs. Lawton, and her four children shall have completed their arrangements for returning to the United States the body will be taken on a transport, with an escort of officers, for final interment, as is thought probable here, in Arlington Cemetery.

General Lawton's death has caused universal sorrow in Manila. No American officer had greater popularity among all ranks, and in his dealings with the natives he commanded their respect and confidence to a remarkable degree. The mayors whom he allied in the neighboring towns are anxious to attend the funeral in a body.

To his executive ability and personal leadership, is chiefly due the brilliant execution of the plan of campaign in North Luzon, which has scattered the insurrectionary forces from San Ildro to the Gulf of Lingayen.

That section of the island which had to be traversed during the very worst season of the year presented difficulties considered by all acquainted with it to be almost insurmountable; but General Lawton thoroughly covered the program assigned him.

When he reached Tayug and found that the other division had not arrived he went through to Dagupan on his own responsibility. Although he imposed great hardships on his men he invariably shared their lot cheerfully.

BODY TO LIE IN STATE IN CAPITOL ROTUNDA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Bills were introduced today in the Senate by Mr. Fairbanks, of Indiana, and in the House by Mr. Landis, of Indiana, to grant a pension of \$2,000 a year to Mrs. Lawton, widow of the late Major-General Lawton.

An appeal was issued at the War Department for funds to enable Mrs. Lawton to pay off the mortgage on the estate of her late distinguished husband, at Redlands, Cal.

Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, has also suggested that General Lawton's body be brought to Washington, that it lie in state at the Capitol, and that it be a public funeral.

The death of General Lawton and the circumstances of his family were the subject of a conference at the War Department this morning between General Corbin and Colonel John F. West of both of whom were intimate friends of the dead general. It was brought out at this conference that Mrs. Lawton and her four children would be left in practically destitute circumstances if the country, the army particularly, did not come to her rescue.

It was shown that there was a debt of \$8,000 on the property at Redlands, the cost of which was \$15,000, and that the pension regulations would entitle Mrs. Lawton the period of only \$20 a month.

This would not only be inadequate for her support, but, deprived of the salary of her husband, the home would become a greater every day.

Secretary Root was eventually called into the conference, and it was decided to issue an appeal for aid on behalf of Mrs. Lawton. The appeal, which appears in another column, was then framed.

It was estimated that the appeal will bring in at least \$25,000, but this is a conservative figure. The public will doubtless vie with the army in the contributions, and it is hoped that there will be some handsome amounts sent in.

The movement inaugurated by Senator Fairbanks to have General Lawton with a public funeral is being seconded by the Indiana delegation. Senator Fairbanks had a conference with the President on the subject. He recalled the several public funerals that have been held here, notably those of President Garfield and General Sherman, in both of which cases the bodies lay in state in the rotunda of the Capitol.

The President expressed his approval of the idea and declared his desire to show all people honor to the memory of the gallant general.

INDIANAPOLIS SENDS THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 20.—Within two hours after the publication of the appeal of the War Department for aid for the wife of Major-General Lawton \$500 was subscribed in this city. Captain W. E. English and H. H. Hanna each gave \$100.

M'KINLEY AND ROOT CABLE SYMPATHY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President today sent the following cablegram to General Osine:

"I have learned with inexpressible sorrow of the death of Major-General Lawton, and ask to share with the officers and men of the Eighth Corps in their grief."

"One of the most gallant officers of the army has fallen. At the time the sad news came to us his nomination as brigadier-general of the regular army was already made for transmission to the Senate, but his death can only be a source of regret."

"He rose from the ranks of the Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, filling every grade in the service to that of major-general."

An Appeal

In Behalf of the Wife and Children of the Late Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Lawton.

Washington, Dec. 20, 1899.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

Major-General Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, whose death occurred at San Mateo, Island of Luzon, on December 19, 1899, has left little but his good name as a legacy to his wife and children.

A piece of property purchased by him as a home in California has a mortgage of half the purchase price still outstanding and unliquidated.

The undersigned have voluntarily associated themselves together for the purpose of raising funds to pay off the indebtedness.

Contributions will be thankfully received by them, and be devoted to the object hereinabove set forth.

The aid of the newspapers of the country is requested.

Contributions will be received by any one of the following:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN F. WESTON,
Acting Commissary-General, Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM LUDLOW,
Brigadier-General, Havana, Cuba,
WILLIAM R. SHAFTER,
Major-General, San Francisco, Cal.

The JOURNAL will receive your subscription and forward it to Washington.

eral of volunteers, and in three wars was conspicuous for bravery and devotion to duty.

The country mourns the death of this intrepid leader.

"Convey to Mrs. Lawton my heartfelt sympathy in her overshadowing affliction."

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY,"

Secretary Root sent this cable message to General Osine:

"I beg you to convey to Mrs. Lawton expression of my sincere sympathy. It was the ideal death of a soldier, as his splendid courage and devotion to duty have met the ideal of a soldier's life."

"The sad news will be announced to the army, and the deep sympathy of respect for his memory will be directed in general orders."

"ELLIHU ROOT, Secretary of War."

SCHURMAN'S TRIBUTE TO OUR DEAD HERO.

THACA, Dec. 20.—President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell, and the head of the Philippine Commission, in an interview to-day expressed regret at the death of Major-General Lawton. He said:

"General Lawton's death is a great public calamity. At the front and in the very eye of danger, the post he always sought for himself, our prince of fighters has fallen."

"Fighting though he was, no man more loyally or cordially adopted the policy of conciliating the Filipinos. That clear mind and sound heart soon discerned that force was not the sole solution of our problem there."

"Had he lived, I think no man would have contributed more to the pacification of the Philippines, which is the grave problem now confronting us. But it has been otherwise directed."

13 AMERICANS WOUNDED WHEN LAWTON WAS SLAIN

MANILA, Dec. 20.—Thirteen Americans, including three officers, were wounded in the engagement at San Mateo, where General Lawton was killed. Captain Breckinridge's wound is not dangerous, although the bullet penetrated his arm and side.

It is estimated that the insurgents numbered 500 and that half of them were armed with rifles. The Americans numbered 1,300, but the command had been much depleted by sickness.

The wagon train found the roads impassable and was obliged to return. The insurgents retreated to the northeast, leaving six dead.

Other forces near Taytay, this region, although close to Manila, has proved the most difficult from which to dislodge the enemy. It is now reported that the insurgents intend to concentrate at Santa Cruz, Laguna Province, and in the district east of Laguna de Bay.

The United States Marine Corps reports that Aguinaldo has joined the Marikina force.

DOCTORS MAKE PAULISTS DEFEAT M'GLORY'S PROJECT A ONE-SIDED BATTLE.

A Hospital Patient Loses Much of Himself Yet Enjoys Good Health.

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HOW TO ESCAPE IF BURIED ALIVE.

Emile Camis Explains "Karnice" to Medical-Legal Society.

The danger of being buried alive, according to the facts and statistics presented by Emile Camis, the Parisian expert, who has come to this country to exhibit a device for preventing this horrible accident, has aroused general interest in medical circles.

M. Camis lectured before the Medical-Legal Society after their dinner at the St. Andrews Hotel last night. The manager of the hotel refused to permit M. Camis to put up his apparatus, which is called "Karnice," and the lecturer was forced to dispense with the illustrations from life.

M. Camis does not speak English, and the lecture was read by M. Durand, his assistant.

Five persons in every one thousand who are buried as dead revive in their coffins, according to the most trustworthy estimates. Up to the time of the invention of Count Camille's means had been devised as a remedy.

"Karnice," the device, consists of a tube four inches in diameter and six feet long, with a metal box at the top. When in use the lower end of the tube is fitted hermetically into the coffin, or box, in which the body has been placed. When the coffin is buried the metal box rests on the surface of the ground.

A steel tube runs from the mechanism in the metal box through the axis of the tube down into the coffin, where it terminates in a round knob, which rests upon the chest of the body. Any movement of the body within the coffin moves the knob, which communicates with the mechanism in the box and releases a lever. The lever acts upon a spring, which rings an alarm bell, throws up a gilt ball as a signal and opens up an air of passage to the interior of the coffin.

If at the end of two weeks after a body has been buried the alarm signal has not been rung the apparatus may be removed with safety.

At the close of his lecture M. Camis told through his interpreter the sensations which he experienced during a two hours' burial with a "Karnice" attachment to his coffin.

Prussia Rough on Rats. Berlin, Dec. 20.—The Prussian authorities, by proclamation, order premiums to residents of ports on the North Sea and the Baltic to destroy rats. The local authorities at Posenburg, at the west end of Posen, are paying a bounty of five pennies per rat.

Dr. Webb, Lake Shore Director. Dr. W. Seward Webb was elected a director of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway yesterday at a meeting in the Grand Central Station. Dr. Webb will fill the vacancy caused by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

PAULISTS DEFEAT M'GLORY'S PROJECT

Governor Acts to Kill Certificate to Fifty-ninth Street Hall.

Intoxicated Man Broke Up

"Ten Nights in a Bar-Room" Show.

THOUGHT THE PLAY

Howard Rickertson, of Sangeries, is not necessarily a drinking man, but he was intoxicated when he went into the Maxwell Opera House there on Tuesday night. The title of the play fascinated him—"Ten Nights in a Bar-Room."

When Rickertson found that the show was all about drunkards he became offended, thinking the actors were getting personal.

"See here," he said, rising in his seat, "this place is full of drunkards and you're doing nothing but make fun of me since the curtain rose."

"Put him out," yelled the crowd.

"I stay right here, but you've got to change the play."

Manager Adams tried to put him out. The man struck him in the face, breaking his nose.

John Schoonmaker, the manager's assistant, then mixed in. Rickertson knocked him senseless and fractured his collar bone. The drunkard was not under control until half the actors jumped over the footlights and sat upon him.

He was then taken to the village jail, where he fought all night and broke the partitions between the cells into splinters. He kicked down the stove pipe and escaped by smoking almost suffocated a deputy sheriff.

He was held in \$300 bail.

4 SEAMEN MAROINED ON A SANDY REEF

30 DAYS.

Perils and Hardships Endured by the Castaway Crew of the Schooner Annie R. Kemp, Wrecked in Caribbean Sea.

They Found Refuge on a Barren Cay, and Were There on Short Allowance of Food and Water Until Picked Up.

Captain Took the Only Boat Away in a Gallant Effort to Bring Relief, but Was Himself Wrecked Again.

Marooned on a small sandy reef that threatened to disappear into the ocean depths, their store of food and water daily decreasing, with no chance to replenish them, 200 miles from the nearest mainland and out of the track of vessels, Seaman Frank White and three of his mates of the lost American Schooner Annie R. Kemp grimly fought fate for thirty-six days ere rescue came.

The wreck of the Kemp lies off the Sereeno Bank, in the Caribbean Sea. Captain Vaux and three of the crew arrived here yesterday on the steamship Advance from Colon. Seaman White then told the story of the hardships endured.

Struck a Reef and Broke Up. "The Annie R. Kemp was only 150 tons, but stoutly clattered and well canvassed when we left Baltimore for Old Providence and San Andreas, off the Mosquito coast, on October 7," he said. "There were five of us, not counting Captain Vaux and the cook. We were running fore the wind in the Caribbean on October 23 when the vessel brought up all standing, with a jerk that nearly took the sticks out of her. She had struck the rocks of Sereeno Bank. We tried all we could, but we couldn't budge her."

The sand cay, where we fetched up later, was five miles from where the ship struck. We filled the boat with provisions, water and clothing, as well as instruments of the Captain, and landed on the reef. It was a narrow strip of sand and a bare rock or two, with not a drop of water or any vegetation. There we raised a flag pole with the American ensign Union down, and camped.

Captain's Cruise for Relief.

"The captain, the cook and one of the sailors left in the only boat we had on October 30. The captain was going to try to make Old Providence Island. He did the best he could, but only succeeded in making land thirty miles from Colon and 200 miles from our reef. His boat was wrecked."

"Meanwhile there were without a boat, with the sea daily making inroads on our sand patch, and the food and water getting scarce, and the heat of the sun becoming unbearable. We had provisions for twenty days, but when fourteen went by with no sign of the Captain we began to despair of his return."

"We made a raft of drift wood, but it was swayed and scattered by the waves. We tried a canvas boat that took us to the schooner. But the vessel had rolled over and sunk all but a small part of the port side, and we could not get anything. We returned to the reef and made another canvas boat, and in these two frail craft we made our way to the mainland. The ship was reached the reef on the thirty-sixth day of our imprisonment."

NEW APPELLATE DIVISION BUILDING NEARLY READY.

Fine Structure at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue Opened for Inspection.

A noble addition to the few public buildings in this city is the new Court House of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The building at Madison avenue and Twenty-fifth street was opened to the inspection of invited guests yesterday, and will be officially occupied by the judges in January.

The architect, James Brown Lord, has done a masterly work. The design is free and classical, and constructed entirely of white marble. The exterior will not be complete until the sculpture is in place, about May 1. The main entrance, on Twenty-fifth street, is an approach of marble pillars.

Mr. Lord has completed the building within the budget of \$250,000. He received many congratulations upon his work yesterday.

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WIZARD AMONG EXPERTS MOLINEUX IS THE MAN

Mr. Harry Cornish Knickerbocker Athletic Club Madison Ave. and Fourth Fifth St. New York City

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The "Hand Capacity" as the New Evidence Against Molineux.

John F. Tyrrell, of Milwaukee, Startles the Court and Accused by His Scientific Proofs of Condemning Handwriting.

EXPERT testimony in handwriting, as revealed in the trial of Molineux, has taken on a new color. John F. Tyrrell, of Milwaukee, succeeded Expert Kinsley on the witness stand.

The name of Tyrrell has not hitherto been known to fame. His essays in expert witnessing have been confined within the boundaries of his own Wisconsin. He came into the Molineux case without sounding of brass or tinkling of cymbals.

It is not likely that even Osborne knew fully the quality of goods which Tyrrell was to deliver. Recorder Goff, in anticipation of a provincial effort at self-distinction on the part of the witness, gave warning that he did not want a protracted repetition of the Kinsley blackboard display.

It was a day of consternation to the defense. The somewhat lumbering pedagogics of Kinsley, spiced throughout, apparently, with sense of local rivalry, seemed as Tyrrell talked, to have been delivered away back in history. When Bartow Weeks had questioned Kinsley about "spacing," asked him to measure distances upon the writings, and laughed at his inefficiency, Molineux had smiled at what he could not but count a discomfiture of his enemy.

Here was a witness, who as his opening shot, said that the writing of the poisoner, as displayed in the poison address, was divided into sections, each an inch and three-quarters long, because the hand that penned them had that capacity, and no more; that every time that capacity was exhausted and a new start taken, the base line changed. And then he took the tools of his trade from his hand satchel, and proved it.

WRITING AS THE MEASURE OF A HAND.

Expert Tyrrell is a little man, wiry, dark, nervous. His body is too small, according to classical standards, for his head; but taken absolutely his head is symmetrical. His features are as straight as the rules of geometry. His voice has the quiet tone of sincerity, yet is not soft, but rather incisive. Withal, Mr. Tyrrell's personality cannot be said, upon casual scrutiny, to be impressive.

Little Mr. Tyrrell yesterday morning aroused the slow moving, ponderous morning and caused even the impetuous and dignified Osborne to sit up and listen as if he were surprised at the value of a witness whose capacity he thought he had known before hand.

Mr. Tyrrell snapped open a hand case and, moving like an automaton, clicked open a pair of dividers, shot apart a compass, laid down with quick accuracy an edge and a quadrant rule and displayed other instruments of measure. Bartow Weeks raised his eyebrows and smiled, and Molineux viewed the outfit with polite incredulity.

That a man of science should go so far as to declare that the handwriting of one's hand from the characteristics of his handwriting; that he seemed about to give the dimensions of the fingers and thumbs of the person who wrote the address on the poison package, chained the lagging interest of everybody in the courtroom and the defendant began to "dist" by a serious attention. But, after all, Molineux still looked more the student interested in a charming and clever demonstration than as the expert.

When the expert took the stand the District-Attorney requested him to give the characteristics he had found in the same hand as the poison package address. Mr. Tyrrell said that the first peculiarity of the writing noted was that the vertical head was not padded. But the writer's habits nevertheless remained in the writing. The stem of the capitals dropped below the line, he thought, as part of the writer's habit, although the excessive dropping was part of the disguise. The short downward stroke of the capital letters had been in the same hand as the word of the writer's natural habit. He called attention to other characteristics which Expert Kinsley had noted.

"But," said little Mr. Tyrrell, "the most characteristic of the handwriting is in any man's handwriting is."

"Wait a minute," cried Mr. Osborne, suddenly showing interest. "Get to the blackboard and demonstrate it there."

A court attendant was tacking up some of Mr. Kinsley's white paper when Recorder Goff took opportunity to say:

"I warn both gentlemen of counsel that for these other expert witnesses there shall be no such waste of time as in the case of the first expert."

Mr. Tyrrell's demonstration proceeded. He called for the original of the address on the poison package and wrote the first words, "Mr. Harry Cornish," on the paper with a big piece of charcoal.

The stimulation was so new that it astonished everybody. As rapidly as it if it were his own natural hand the expert produced a fac-simile as accurate as if it had been thrown on the board with a stereopticon.

The expert said that the writer had held his pen so as to write from the wrist; that the wrist being a pivot the fingers swung around as far as the hand could go, that when the dist was put back in a new position, the operation being repeated. At each separate effort the writing ran up hill, so that the length of the writing became a measure of the writer's hand capacity.

"Now, I don't understand this myself," said Mr. Osborne. "It is new to me. Do I understand you to say that in the address on the poison package the separate phrases, 'Mr. Harry Cornish,' 'Knickerbocker Athletic Club,' 'Madison Ave.,' 'Fourth street' and 'New York City' run up hill and at angles with the base line?"

"Yes, that is what I mean," said the expert.

"In other words," continued the District-Attorney, "the swing or pendulum of the hand, with the ball of the hand as pivot, is measured by each of these combinations. And you mean to say," he continued, "that from this measure of the hand's capacity you can learn the measure of the man's hand that wrote the address on the poison package?"

"I do,"

This audacity interested the spectators. It was like building a skeleton of an extinct animal from a single bone.

The expert was requested to compare the address on the poison package with the admitted handwriting of the defendant. He said he had done so and that they were written by the same hand.

"Is that your opinion?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"It is my conviction."

Mr. Osborne next required a comparison of the address on the poison package with the handwriting of the defendant. He said he had done so and that they were written by the same hand.

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